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SAMIZDAT MATERIALS ACQUIRED

The Radio Liberty Committee of New York has presented a collection of over 1,000 separate items of samizdat materials to the Library of Congress. Samizdat is a colloquial Russian word based on two words meaning "privately published" and refers to a body of letters, petitions, documents, reports of trials, and works of literature which are circulated from hand to hand in the Soviet Union outside the official channels of publication. Many of these items deal with subjects and points of view which find no open expression in the Soviet press and they are in many cases concerned with questions of freedom of expression and the struggle for the rights of the citizen.

A chronological listing of items received by the Radio Liberty Committee during the period of 1968-1971 is provided by the Committee's *Register of Samizdat*, with each entry being accompanied by a short abstract and an indication as to its possible publication in Russian in the émigré press or in translation in Western language newspapers and journals. The Committee also intends to furnish the Library with copies of those materials which it has acquired subsequent to the compilation of the *Register*, thus extending and completing this collection. The Slavic and Central European Division of the Library of Congress has organized these materials and will establish broad bibliographic controls by author and subject, in order to facilitate best possible use by scholars.

Photocopies of these documents may be ordered from the Library's Photoduplication Service.

Information about the collection and its availability may be obtained from the Slavic and Central European Division.

STUDENTS RECEIVE TRAINING AT LC by Nancy Robbins

Some years ago a bright and enthusiastic high school student joined the staff of the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress and opened the door for many like him who were to follow. Although this student's appointment was a result of a special arrangement between the Register of Copyrights and a local high school principal, it suggested a concept that would develop into a program of mutual benefit to both its participants and the Library of Congress. Today it is known as the Work-Study Program, and offers students on-the-job training while they are completing their last year of high school. Administered by the Placement Office, the program has grown sufficiently to involve four departments in LC and 13 students from area high schools.

The Work-Study Program was slow in evolving; placement of students was limited to the Copyright Office and the Photoduplication Service in its first years. It was not until John Beglin, Senior Staffing Specialist, Placement Office, inherited the program that it began to grow steadily. "I asked myself why



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this wouldn't work elsewhere in the Library if it was working in Copyright and Photodup." Mr. Beglin began laying the groundwork for additional positions in other departments, recruiting Stack and Reader Division and the Processing Department, and has succeeded in doubling the size of the program.

A student learns of the existence of the Library of Congress Work-Study Program—and similar programs in other Government agencies which are known as Vocational Office Training (VOT)—through the counseling office in his high school. The Library presently works with Groveton High School in Alexandria, Wakefield High School in Arlington, and Eastern High School in the District of Columbia, recruiting participants for its program. Participants are selected from seniors majoring in business courses and are judged on the basis of past academic achievement and recommendations from their teachers. The most successful participants in the program in past years have been conscientious and hard-working students who recognized the value of the training and experience offered by the program.

The program begins each year in September, and individual participants' schedules are determined by the needs of the division to which they are assigned. Most attend classes during the morning, and work at the Library for four hours in the afternoon as deck attendants, clerk typists, or library aides. Early in the

development of the Work-Study Program, the Library chose to adopt the Civil Service regulations governing all VOT programs; participants are hired at the GS-1 level and cannot be promoted while in high school. Their work is reviewed periodically by their supervisors, and Mr. Beglin, acting as liaison officer between the Library and the students' high schools, receives and directs these evaluations. Students receive one to two hours credit toward graduation for their participation in the program and are expected to maintain a high level of achievement in both their school and office work.

On the job, participants are given a variety of duties within their sections. "It is important for these students not to become bored with their work," Mr. Beglin noted. "Supervisors assign work which will not only acquaint the students with the operation of their particular section and division, but work which will instruct and provide them with experience in general office practices." Participants are enthusiastic about the program, and feel that their work assignments have provided valuable knowledge and experience.

The students' participation in the Work-Study Program ends with graduation from high school. Conversion to full-time status is not automatic, but participants are encouraged to find positions within LC through regular posting procedures. If hired on a full-time basis, they are immediately promoted to the GS-3 level. Mr. Beglin was pleased to announce recently that all ten students completing the program this year have been hired as full-time employees of the Library.

Though well-established and operating smoothly, the program continues to grow and improve. With additional funding, Mr. Beglin is working to double the number of participants in the year ahead. Copyright has requested eight additional participants, and 12 divisions not previously involved in the program—Music, Order, Overseas Operations, MARC Development, MARC Editorial, Catalog Management, Catalog Publication, Descriptive Cataloging, Serial Record, Personnel, ISO, and Central Services—have indicated an interest. To acquire these additional students, the program has been introduced at Coolidge and Spingarn High Schools in the District of Columbia and Bladensburg and Oxon Hill, Md. High Schools, bringing the total number of schools participating to seven.

A plan is currently under consideration whereby the program would begin in the summer between the participants' junior and senior years on a full-time



Participants completing the 1971-72 Work-Study Program are: back row, left to right: Eker Meadows, S&R; Tim McKissick, Copyright; James Poole, Copyright; second row: Benjamin Stevens, S&R; Emmanuel DeMesme, S&R; Brian Howerton, Photodup; front row: Carol Sutherland, Copyright; Paul Frazier, E&G; Debbie Wright, Copyright; Linda Tusing, Copyright; and Mr. Beglin.

basis and convert to a part-time schedule in September, thus enabling students to become fully oriented at the Library before their fall classwork begins.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER MICROFILMING

In accordance with the recommendations of the Foreign Newspaper Microfilm Committee of the Association of Research Libraries, the Library of Congress will carry out new responsibilities and activities in the area of foreign newspaper microfilming. In a study prepared for the Committee in 1970, Norman Shaffer of the University of Nebraska urged that an office be created at the Library of Congress to coordinate a national microfilming program for foreign newspapers. The recommendations of the Shaffer report were accepted by the Committee and now will be implemented at the Library by two closely-related but distinct organizational units: a newly-created post of Foreign Newspaper Microfilming Coordinator in the Office of the Assistant Director for Library Resources in the Reference Department and the Microform Publications Unit in the Catalog Publications Division of the Processing Department. The office of Foreign Newspaper Microfilming Coordinator will

serve as the national focal point in matters relating to the selection, acquisition, and microfilming of foreign newspapers, including cooperative microfilming projects. Its activities will be advisory and informational in nature; for example, it will provide data to institutions about various foreign newspaper acquisition and microfilming programs, sources of microfilm, and technical and bibliographic standards in newspaper microfilming. The Microform Publications Unit, through its publication *Newspapers on Microfilm*, will expand its efforts to inform libraries about the availability and location of negative and positive microfilm files of individual titles. The seventh edition of *Newspaper on Microfilm*, now in preparation, will, in fact, contain over twice as many entries as the previous edition. It is hoped that the expanded foreign newspaper activity of the Library of Congress will eventually result in comprehensive coverage of current and retrospective foreign newspaper titles among American research libraries.

FEDERAL LIBRARIANS MEET

Librarians representing 25 Federal agencies responded to an invitation to meet in the Coolidge

Auditorium of the Library of Congress on May 25 to express their views about the possibility of forming an association of Federal librarians. The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Federal Library Committee, was conducted by John Sherrod, Chairman of the FLC Executive Advisory Committee, and Frank Kurt Cylke, Executive Secretary of the FLC. They reported the suggestions that existing library associations did not fully represent Federal librarians (librarians, technicians, and information specialists) as individuals and that such an organization could serve a useful purpose.

Questions from the audience concerned such matters as the possible relationship of such an association to the Federal Library Committee, its relationship to other professional library associations, the degree to which it would be helpful to librarians scattered throughout the country, and how such an association would operate.

Mr. Sherrod and Mr. Cylke explained that the Federal Library Committee is an institutional activity as its members represent the Federal agencies where they work. The Committee is concerned primarily with institutional policies, housing, funding, and programming, rather than with the welfare of and opportunities for individual librarians within the agencies. Mr. Sherrod added that at present there is no existing organization in which all Federal librarians can come together and promote their particular interests. Mr. Cylke stated that FLC Task Forces on Recruitment and Education, do, however, contribute to the welfare of individual Federal librarians, even though matters are approached from the agency point of view.

Comments included the possible need for a body that would encourage more Federal librarians to participate in professional association work. This association would be open to anyone who works in a library or information service in the Federal Government. One participant expressed the view that the FLC could benefit from more support from the Federal library community, and this proposed association might provide such a vehicle. Several persons hoped that there could be an opportunity to work in a professional association which would make a contribution to individual Federal librarians.

LC OFFICIALS MEET WITH LIBRARY CONSORTIUM COUNCIL

The Library Council of the Consortium of Universi-

ties of Washington, D.C., met with Library officials on May 19 and were guests at a luncheon in the Whittall Pavilion. The Council consists of William D. Cunningham, Director of Libraries, Howard University (Chairman); Donald D. Dennis, University Librarian, American University; Lloyd F. Wagner, Director of Libraries, Catholic University; Rupert C. Woodward, Director of Libraries, George Washington University; Joseph E. Jeffs, University Librarian, Georgetown University; and Darrell H. Lemke, Coordinator of Library Programs of the Consortium. Topics discussed included automation and building plans of the five libraries, and areas of mutual concern in reader service and interlibrary lending.

In greeting the group L. Quincy Mumford noted the traditional closeness of the Library of Congress to the local academic libraries and the desire of the Library to work with various library and scholarly groups to strengthen our resources and services.

MARC AND DBPH PRODUCE FIRST COMPUTER CATALOG OF TALKING BOOKS

Completion of the first computerized catalog of talking books in the MARC format was announced on May 11 by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and the MARC Development Office. Mary Jack Wintle, DBPH Assistant Chief for Acquisitions and project coordinator, presented the first copy of the catalog to Robert S. Bray, DBPH Chief, in a ceremony in the DBPH Conference Room. Mrs. Henriette D. Avram, Chief of the MARC Development Office, and several staff members from both divisions attended the ceremony.

Talking books numbered 1 through 3374 are included in the computer-produced catalog, in four parts: main entry, title, and subject indexes, and shelflist. Input tapes for the computer record were prepared by an outside firm under contract. The tapes were then processed through the Library's computer programs to produce the four book catalogs.

Completed in record time, two-and-one-half months, the catalog represents extraordinary effort by personnel in DBPH and the MARC Development Office, as well as the Duplicating Unit in the Central Services Division. DBPH personnel cited for their contributions were Lucy Vash, Acting Head of the Selection Section, DBPH, who supervised the editing, and four DBPH staff members for editing copy: Lillian Banks and Veronica Groom, National Collections Section; Rosa Smith, Selection Section; and

Gregory Christison, Publications Section.

Lucia Rather from the MARC Development Office coordinated the technical activities of the project. Maurice Casem handled the Library's processing programs and Edith Godberg corrected the data on the tapes. Others from MDO who contributed to the project were Lenore Maruyama and James Agenbroad, who designed and produced the book catalogs.

Copies of the catalog were distributed to regional librarians for the blind and physically handicapped at their recent biennial conference in Louisville, Ky.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

A la Carte: Selected Papers on Maps and Atlases. Compiled by Walter W. Ristow, Geography and Map Division, Library of Congress, Washington, 1972. (x, 232 p.) For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 for \$4 a copy (LC 5.2:M32/3).

A la Carte is a collection of 20 essays on maps and atlases found in the Library's Geography and Map Division, which is currently celebrating its 75th anniversary. Divided into two groups, "Maps and Atlases of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" and

"American Maps of the Seventeenth to Nineteenth Centuries," most of the essays appeared in the Library of Congress *Quarterly Journal* between 1944 and 1967. Of permanent reference value, they are reprinted in this volume to make them available in a convenient format to a wider audience. They were written by nine present and former Library staff members and compiled in this 232-page volume by Walter W. Ristow, Chief of the Geography and Map Division. The work is fully indexed and contains information on ordering photoreproductions of the volume's many illustrations.

The first group of essays includes "Peter Apian's World Map of 1530" by Frederick R. Goff, Chief of the Library's Rare Book Division; "The Oztoicpac Lands Map of Texcoco, 1540" by Howard F. Cline, the late Director of the Library's Hispanic Foundation; "A Manuscript Atlas by Battista Agnese" by the late Lawrence Martin, Chief of the Geography and Map Division from 1924 to 1946; "Rosenwald Gift of 16th-Century Maps" by Mrs. Clara E. LeGear, a former employee of the Geography and Map Division for 46 years and currently Honorary Consultant in Historical Cartography to the Library; "Gerardus Mercator's Atlas of 1595" by Mrs. LeGear; "Sixteenth-Century Atlases Presented by Melville Eastham" by Mrs. LeGear and Mr. Ristow; and "America and Africa: Two Seventeenth-Century Wall Maps" by Mr. Ristow.

The 13 essays on American maps are "Maps of Early America" by Mrs. LeGear; "Captain John Smith's Map of Virginia" by Mr. Ristow; "Augustine Herrman's Map of Virginia and Maryland" by Mr. Ristow; "John Mitchell's Map of the British and French Dominions in North America," compiled and edited by Mr. Ristow from various published works of Mr. Martin; "The Walker-Washington Map" by Paul G. Sifton, Specialist in American Cultural History in the Library's Manuscript Division; "John Ballendine's Eighteenth-Century Map of Virginia" by Arthur G. Burton, Assistant Exhibits Officer, and Richard W. Stephenson, Head of the Reference and Bibliography Section of the Geography and Map Division; "The Federal City Depicted, 1612-1801" by Nelson R.



Some of the principals involved in preparation of the first computer-produced catalog of talking books are (l-r) Lucia Rather, Lillian Banks, Veronica Groom, Rosa Smith, Gregory Christison, Lucy Vash, and Mary Jack Wintle.

Burr, who retired from the Library of Congress in 1967; "The Federal City in 1793" by Mr. Goff; "From an Actual Survey: Early Maps of Pennsylvania and Virginia" by Mr. Ristow; "John Melish and His Map of the United States" by Mr. Ristow; "The Hotchkiss Collection of Confederate Maps" by Mrs. LeGear; "South American Historical Maps" by Mr. Martin; and "John Disturnell's Map of the United Mexican States" by Mr. Martin. Mr. Ristow's article on the John Smith map was initially published as a leaflet accompanying a facsimile of the map, and Mr. Martin's study of the Disturnell map was included in the fifth volume of Hunter Miller's *Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America* (1937).

All the papers, with the exception of those by Mr. Martin, have been reviewed, edited, and brought up to date by the original authors. Mr. Martin's contributions were edited and, in several instances, extensively revised and expanded by the compiler.

Accessions List: Nepal. Vol. 7, No. 1. April 1972. (pp. 1-18.) Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.

Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1971. Washington, 1972. (xiii, 160 p.) Clothbound. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents for \$3.25 a copy (LC 1.1:971). Free to libraries upon request to the Central Services Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. On the basis of need, LC staff members may obtain copies in person from the Publications Distribution Unit in the north section of the Cellar in the Main Building; telephone requests cannot be filled.

Press Releases: No. 72-40 (May 26) Library of Congress will exhibit children's books from 38 countries in honor of International Book Year; No. 72-41 (June 5) Creative writing conference to be held at Library of Congress January 29-30, 1973; No. 72-42 (June 2) 1971 Annual Report of Librarian of Congress documents improvements in services, growth.

STAFF NEWS

23 Staffers Complete Training Course

Twenty-three Library staff members who recently received certificates following successful completion of the 12-hour Industrial Truck Operators training and performance course at Potomac Industrial Truck Co. (see *LC Information Bulletin*, April 7, p. 158) have also received Industrial Truck Operators

Licenses. The licenses, issued by the Library of Congress, were presented by S. E. Bush, Library Safety Officer, on May 9.

According to Mr. Bush, it is now mandatory that any person operating an industrial truck, such as a fork lift, in the Library's facilities must possess a valid LC Industrial Truck Operators License. All operators who have met the physical fitness standards and successfully completed the training and qualifications testing were issued the wallet-sized licenses which must be renewed each year. At that time physical fitness will be reviewed and operators will be required to take refresher training.

The Library has eight industrial trucks of various types. Putting qualified operators in charge of these vehicles can prevent much of the serious personal injury or property damage that result from accidents caused by the operator's lack of training or physical disability. This new element of the Library's safety program has been established to assure safe operation of this equipment and is comparable to similar programs at the Government Printing Office, the General Services Administration, and in private industry.

RETIREMENTS

Charles A. Quattlebaum, Specialist in Education in the Senior Specialist Division of the Congressional Research Service, retired on May 31 after nearly 37 years of Federal service, most of it with the Library of Congress.

A native of South Carolina, Mr. Quattlebaum received his bachelor's degree from the University of Georgia and his master's degree from George Washington University. He also did graduate work at Northwestern University. Before beginning his career with the Government in 1935 as a specialist with the Treasury Department, he taught and served as a school administrator in South Carolina and Georgia. He joined the staff of what was then the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress in March 1937, and in 1952 was appointed to the position he held at the time of his retirement.

During his career in the Library of Congress, he prepared numerous published reports, many of them issued as congressional documents. Mr. Quattlebaum has been a frequent contributor in the field of education to professional educational journals and to reference works such as the *Encyclopedia Americana*. He also served as Editorial Advisor to the Macmillan Co. in the preparation of the multiple-volume *Encyclopedia of Education*.

In the *Congressional Record* of May 3, p. H4048,



LC staff members who recently completed a course in Industrial Truck Operators training are shown here with LC Safety Officer S. E. Bush. They are (front row, left to right) John B. Carroll, DBPH; Alfred J. Freeman, Preservation; Jerry Faison, Card; James C. Proctor, Card; and Mr. Bush. In the back row (left to right) are Frederick L. Jones, Preservation; Cornelius Drew, DBPH; Earl A. Ross, DBPH; Frank Young, Buildings; Samuel Bryant, DBPH; Johnnie W. Brown, Preservation; Samuel E. Houser, Buildings; Sterling Myrtle III, Preservation; Harden Long, Preservation; Bobby B. Moore, Preservation; Cecil B. Dowdell, Preservation; Dwight E. Moore, Preservation; Willie E. Newton, Preservation; Calvin Mason, Buildings; and Zander L. Ingram, Preservation. Not shown are John Broadus, Buildings; Edward Jewell, DBPH; Willard P. McNeil, Preservation; Lonnie Taylor, Buildings; and March K. Weathers, Preservation.

Representative Joel T. Broyhill of Virginia commended Mr. Quattlebaum as a "man who for more than 35 years has performed unique service in the field of education to Congress and thus to the Nation."

John L. Ulrich, Assistant Head of the Public Reference Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, retired on May 23 after more than 27 years of Federal service.

A graduate of Johns Hopkins University, with a B.S. in political science, Mr. Ulrich also earned a Bachelor's degree in library science from Columbia University and a Master's degree in political science from the University of Michigan. Before coming to

the Library in 1948, Mr. Ulrich worked at the New York Public Library, the Enoch Pratt Free Library, and the Dearborn Public Library. He served as a 1st Lieutenant with the U.S. Army from 1942 to 1946.

Mr. Ulrich's entire Library career has been devoted to work in the Public Reference Section, where he was appointed Assistant Section Head in October 1966.

He and Mrs. Ulrich's many plans for their retirement include extensive travel and establishing residence in Florida.

Mrs. Isabel C. Cook, Clerical Assistant in the Translating Unit of the Government and General Research Division, Congressional Research Service, retired on

May 31 after more than 15 years of Federal service, all of it with the Library.

Before coming to the Library in November 1956, Mrs. Cook worked four years as a typist for an insurance company in New York City, and eight years as Administrative Assistant to the Winchester, Va., Recreation Commission. She joined the Library staff as an Editorial Clerk-Typist assigned to the Office of the Director, Legislative Reference Service. In January 1964, she transferred to the Translating Unit of the Government and General Research Division located in the Library Annex.

Mrs. Cook was well known for her remarkable typing speed and production and her cheerful and cooperative manner in working with other staff members. She received outstanding performance ratings each year between 1957 and 1963, and received a Quality Increase Award in 1970.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

John P. Balys of the Slavic and Central European Division participated in the Third Conference on Baltic Studies held at the University of Toronto, Canada, on May 11 to 14. At a meeting of the Bibliography Workshop, Mr. Balys outlined the activities of Baltic bibliographers in exile. He was selected to serve on a committee to organize the compilation of a *Union Catalog of Baltic Newspapers and Periodicals in the Libraries of Canada and the U.S.*

Edwin G. Beal, Jr., Assistant Chief of the Orientalia Division, has been elected to membership on the China and Inner Asia Regional Council of the Association for Asian Studies. In this capacity, he will be recommending the names of persons to prepare "state-of-the-art" articles on studies pertaining to China and Inner Asia for the *Asian Studies Professional Review*.

Norman Beckman, Deputy Director of the Congressional Research Service, lectured before the Conference on Urban Affairs for Federal Officials conducted by the National Institute of Public Affairs in cooperation with the U.S. General Accounting Office on April 24 in Philadelphia, Pa. He chaired the panel on "Making National Urban Policy," a critical review of the political forces and administrative processes involved in developing national urban programs. Resource persons on the panel included Barbara Mikulski, Councilwoman, City of Baltimore, and William Wilcox, Secretary, Department of Community Affairs, State of Pennsylvania.

In Washington, D.C., on May 9, Mr. Beckman spoke at the Legislative Roundtable for Executives spon-

sored by the U.S. Civil Service Commission on the subject "Congressional Support Services: The Role of the Congressional Research Service and GAO." Sharing the platform was Roger Sperry, Legislative Liaison for the General Accounting Office.

Benjamin A. Custer, Chief of the Decimal Classification Division, is the author of the article on Dewey Decimal Classification in volume seven of Kent and Lancour's *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science*, published by Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, 1972.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

John Y. Cole, Technical Officer in the Office of the Assistant Director for Library Resources, Reference Department, has been named Foreign Newspaper Microfilming Coordinator, a new position recently established in the same office. A graduate of the University of Washington with an M.L.S. from that school, Mr. Cole came to the Library of Congress in 1966 under the special recruit program for outstanding library school graduates. In addition to a library science degree, he holds an M.L.A. from the Johns Hopkins University and a Ph.D. in American Studies from George Washington University.

Before becoming Technical Officer in the Reference Department, he served as Assistant Service Librarian in the Congressional Research Service. As Technical Officer he has been concerned primarily with preservation, acquisition, and related aspects of collection development requiring coordination with other departments of the Library.

Appointments: Pedro R. Alvarez, microphotographer assistant, GT-3, Photodup, S-100; Norvell A. Brown, technical assistant, GS-7, DBPH, 2523; Carolyn L. Henderson, clerk-typist, GS-2, Place, 2647; Ronald J. Jackson, reading room assistant, GS-2, S&R, 6-600; Mrs. Lorraine H. Jones, input typist, GS-4, MARC Ed, 2791; Paula J. Lewis, clerk-typist, GS-2, Cat Publ, 500-10; Elizabeth E. McBride, clerk-typist, GS-2, Cat Publ, 500-10; Mrs. Ray F. McCow, clerk, GS-4, MSS, 2779; Patricia A. Menapace, clerk, GS-4, Cop Serv, 2757; Karl Rudder, supply clerk & messenger, GT-3, Photodup, 9-100; Susan R. Thomas, assistant secretary, GS-5, G&M, 2777; Robert H. Voit, bindery & finish worker, WP-12, CS, 2759; James A. Zeigler, library aid, GS-3, Loan, 600-7.

Temporary Appointments: Mark H. Etzel, clerical assistant, GS-3, CRS C, NP; Stephanie Kurz, clerical assistant, GS-3, CRS C, NP; Edward R. Tittel, studio engineer, GT-5, Mu 2822.

Reappointments: Samuel Brylawski, clerk, GT-5, Mu,

2822; Clair T. Connors, library technician, GS-4, Subj Cat, NP; Patrick Sean Guilfoyle, inquiries record clerk, GS-3, CRS D, NP; Annie Laurie Maier, employee relations clerk, GS-4, Pers, NP; Mrs. Alison W. Schanhals, personnel & statistical control clerk, GS-5, Proc, NP.

Promotions: Harvey A. Carlson, to copy camera photographer, GT-5, Photodup, 2740; Gary D. Evans, to optical character reading equipment operator, GS-5, Card, 2649; Frank J. Evina, to library technician, GS-5, Cop Serv, 2792; James E. Pcole, to mail clerk, GS-3, Cop Serv, 10-200; Benjamin S. Ramey, S&R, to fiscal & procurement assistant, GS-5, DBPH, 2734; Raymond Sanchez, Cop Cat, to optical character reading equipment operator, GS-5, Card, 2649.

Transfers: Gwendolyn S. Nathan, ISO, to data collection & input clerk, GS-5, Mgmt, NP; Mrs. Barbara A. Sweet, CRS-D to clerk-typist, GS-4, Trng, 2714.

Resignations: Richard A. Carpenter, CRS EP; Jill T. Fraver, Cop Serv; Leonard Dixon, Ser Rec; Mrs. Nancy F. Jones, S&R; Mrs. Susan D. Kaseman, CRS SPR; Lucy M. McMorris, Subj Cat.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Phyllis A. Kidd and Anthony R. Biondolillo were married on Saturday, May 6, at the Main Chapel at Fort Belvoir, Va. Mrs. Biondolillo is an Administrative Assistant with Western Union and Mr. Biondolillo is a Library Technician in the Records Section of the Copyright Service Division. They live in Arlington, Va.

Carol Schwab, a Subject Cataloger in the Subject Cataloging Division, has been granted a court order giving her the legal use of her maiden name, Carol Joiner. In private life she is the wife of Charles Schwab.

The Library's sickle cell testing results reveal that of the 705 employees tested, 7.2 percent had a positive sickle cell trait. The Health Services Section of the Employee Relations Office has advised employees with a positive test to contact a private physician or community clinic for further tests and treatment.

Retired Library staff members, or those planning to retire before June 30, will receive a cost-of-living annuity increase of 4.8 percent effective July 1, based on Section 8450 of Title 5 USC.

The increase is a result of a rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). When the CPI exceeded by three percent the base CPI established in March 1971 (119.8 percent) and held for three consecutive

months—February (123.8), March (124.0), and April (124.3)—retired employees were entitled to receive an annuity increase based, under a 1965 law, on the highest percentage increase over the base CPI during the consecutive three-month period plus an additional one percent authorized by law in 1969. Some 1,075,000 retired Federal employees and survivors are affected by the increase.

Former and present Library staff members should refer their questions on retirement to the Personnel Operations Office, ext. 5630.

NEWS IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

Industry/Library Relations Group to Form

Walter A. Kee, Librarian, Division of Headquarters Services, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, will organize the Federal Library Committee's Subcommittee on Industry/Library Relations for the Procurement Task Force.

The subcommittee will provide a forum for the discussion of problems affecting the relationship between the commercial information industry and Federal libraries. Efforts will be made to improve the methods and procedures by which the commercial sector serves the Federal community and Federal libraries utilize commercial information products and services.

The subcommittee will study procurement of commercial information products and services in all formats. Initially emphasis will be on monographs, serials, and abstracting and indexing services, regardless of format—printed material, microforms, or computer-related services. The group will not cover activities of the commercial sector in contracting for the publication of Government-generated information products and services.

Members of the subcommittee will be drawn from the commercial and Federal sectors. Observers will represent interested library and information organizations and associations.

Paul G. Zurkowski, Executive Director, Information Industry Association, has agreed to assist in organizing the effort. Those interested in working with the subcommittee are urged to write to Mr. Kee, Chief, Library Branch, Division of Headquarters Services, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545 or call (202) 973-4301.

Florida Bicentennial Group Holds Symposium

The American Bicentennial Commission of Florida in cooperation with the University of Florida held a symposium May 19-20 on the university campus in Gainesville. The theme of the program was "Eighteenth-Century Florida and its Borderlands." At the Friday morning session, John TePaske, Professor at Duke University, presented a paper on Spanish policy toward fugitive slaves fleeing to St. Augustine from Carolina and Georgia as an aspect of Anglo-Spanish rivalry on the southern frontier prior to Britain's acquisition of Florida. Helen Tanner of Ann Arbor, Mich., spoke on Indian activities on the southern frontier during the Revolutionary era. William Sturtevant, Curator of North American Anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution, delivered a prepared commentary on the TePaske and Tanner papers.

At Friday's luncheon, Michael Kammen of Cornell University spoke on "universal" and "particular" elements in colonizing movements throughout history. Ranging widely for comparisons and contrasts, Professor Kammen focused on several aspects of colonization in the southern North American colonies and found 18th-century Florida unique only in the degree to which it could be considered "the child or step-child of several international marriages and divorces."

Later that day, Robert Rea, Alumni Professor of History at Auburn University, delivered a paper on British West Florida as a factor in the diplomacy of the Revolutionary era, emphasizing factors leading to Britain's acquisition of Florida in 1763 and the retrocession to Spain in 1783. Louis DeVorsey, Chairman of the Geography Department of the University of Georgia, examined the cartography of the Florida peninsula on the eve of the Revolution as represented in the maps and charts of William Gerard DeBrahm, the brilliant and eccentric Surveyor General of the Southern District of British North America. Paul H. Smith of the Library of Congress American Revolution Bicentennial Office commented on the papers of Professors Rea and DeVorsey.

On Saturday morning Samuel Wilson, Jr., Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and Lecturer at Tulane University, gave an illustrated lecture at the University Art Gallery on the subject of "Architecture in Eighteenth-Century Florida." Jessie Poesch of Newcomb College, Tulane University, presented a paper on colonial painting and furniture, emphasizing the cultural life of the southern colonies. Charles van Ravenswaay, Director of the Henry Francis duPont Winterthur Museum, presented a commentary on

architectural and artistic themes discussed by Professors Wilson and Poesch.

Saturday afternoon symposium registrants were taken on a tour of historic St. Augustine and the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, and were entertained at a reception held in the oldest house in the United States and sponsored by the National Parks Service, the Division of Cultural Affairs of the State of Florida, and the St. Augustine Historical Society.

Bibliothèque Nationale Issues New Publication

The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris has issued a new edition of the *Répertoire des Bibliothèques et Organismes de Documentation* in a large 733-page volume (Z797.A1P35 1971). Compiled by Mlle. Mireille Olivier, with the assistance of Mlles. Marie-Bernadette Jullien and Jacqueline Mallet of the Bibliothèque Nationale, it is the fourth guide of this type issued in the past 30 years, and supersedes the publication in 1963 of *Répertoire des Bibliothèques d'Etude et Organismes de Documentation*, also issued, but not prepared, by the Bibliothèque Nationale.

The new edition lists 3,210 organizations in the field of library and documentation work in France and Monaco. The first section covers the region of Paris, with about 1,300 organizations listed alphabetically by name; the second section covers the other départements of France (including the départements and territories overseas and also Monaco) by place and within each place by name. The listing is 33 percent larger and the number of new organizations is 39 percent greater than the previous *Répertoire*. The difference between 33 and 39 percent is explained by the dissolution of some organizations. The coverage, previously emphasizing the field of humanities, has been expanded particularly to the fields of economics and pure and applied sciences. Each organization entry provides the address, telephone number, opening hours, lending services, the functions, special collections, size of holdings, catalogs, documentation activities, reproduction facilities, a brief history of the organization, and often bibliographical references to informative literature.

The index includes references from variant forms of organization names, especially from abbreviations, and, most important, from subjects collected and from special names of collections.

ISBD Cataloging Standards Available from ALA

The *International Standard Bibliographic Descrip-*

tion (for Single Volume and Multi-Volume Monographic Publications), recommended by the Working Group on the International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) set up at the International Meeting of Cataloguing Experts in Copenhagen in 1969 and published by the IFLA Committee on Cataloguing (London, 1971), may now be purchased from the Order Department of ALA, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611 for \$2.50 a copy.

The purpose of the standards, according to committee chairman A. H. Chaplin, is to facilitate "international communication of bibliographical information. By specifying the elements which should comprise a bibliographical description and by prescribing the order in which they should be presented and the punctuation by which they should be demarcated, it aims at three objectives: to make records from different sources interchangeable; to facilitate their interpretation across language barriers; and to facilitate conversion of such records to machine-readable form."

The Descriptive Cataloging Committee of ALA and the Cataloguing Rules Committee of the Library Association have accepted the International Standard Bibliographic Description in principle. The modifications the ISBD will necessitate in the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* are currently being studied by both organizations and by the Library of Congress.

Mrs. Henriette Avram, Chief of the MARC Development Office, Library of Congress, is a member of the Working Group.

New ALA Publications Available

Two new publications from the American Library Association are now available.

North American Library Education Directory and Statistics 1969-1971 (96 p., \$4.50) presents statistical data gathered from a survey of departments or schools of library and information science in 447 academic institutions in the United States and Canada. The study includes data from 1969-70 graduate, undergraduate, and technician programs, projects the findings to 1970-71, and compares the results with the previous study published in 1968. The survey was cosponsored by the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee School of Library and Information Science and the Library Administration and Library Education Divisions of ALA. It was funded by the U.S. Office of Education.

The third supplement to Constance M. Winchell's *Guide to Reference Books, Eighth Edition* (208 p., \$4.50) contains annotated descriptions of some 1,200

reference works published during 1969-70, including new editions of works previously noted, and new parts of continuations. Titles from the basic volume are included only if they incorporate new material, textual changes, or title changes. Other features of the listings are inclusion of Library of Congress card numbers and references to reviews in selected ALA periodicals. Prices are given for most items.

Both new publications are available from Order Department, American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

Interlibrary Loan Study Is Published

A study of interlibrary loans undertaken for the Association of Research Libraries and supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation has been published by Greenwood Press, Westport, Conn. Entitled *A Study of the Characteristics, Costs, and Magnitude of Interlibrary Loans in Academic Libraries* (\$8.50, clothbound), the publication is intended to be a first step in the gathering of factual information needed to aid in developing and improving adequate and more equitable systems of library loans.

Roundup of Library Activities

LeRoy J. Gaertner has resigned as Associate Executive Director for Fiscal Services and Comptroller of the American Library Association, effective August 1. Mr. Gaertner joined ALA as Chief Accountant in 1953 and before his 1968 promotion to his present position had served as Assistant to the Deputy Executive Director for Management and as Comptroller and Director of the Fiscal Services Department.

The Associates of the National Agricultural Library, Inc. have presented to the National Agricultural Library the permanent exhibit, "Abraham Lincoln and His Legacy to American Agriculture." The display which will be placed in the lobby of NAL includes a bronze bust of Lincoln sculpted by Leo Cherne, and framed facsimile copies of An Act Establishing the Department of Agriculture, 1862, the Homestead Act of 1862, and the Land Grant Colleges Act, 1862.

The British National Bibliography has announced that it plans to apply the Geographic Area Code (GAC) to the BNB/MARC records later this year. The GAC was developed at the Library of Congress by the Reference Department with the cooperation of the MARC Development Office and the Subject Cataloging Division. It is intended as an aid to area specialists. The list of codes is available on request from the

Library's Card Division.

An article about the Library of Congress has been published in *Buletyn Informacyjny Biblioteki Narodowej* (No. 2, 1971), a publication of the Polish National Library. The article was written by Danuta Wojtczak, a staff member of the Polish National Library in Warsaw, and reports her visit to the Library of Congress in the summer of 1970 when she toured the Main and Annex Buildings, including the Slavic Division.

Bernard McNamee has been appointed Executive Director of the Canadian Library Association effective May 1. A native of Kingston, Ontario, Mr. McNamee received a B. Comm. from the University of Ottawa, a B.A. degree from Sir George Williams University, and a M.L.S. degree from McGill University. He was formerly Director of Library Services at Dawson College in Montreal. Before entering the library profession, Mr. McNamee was employed in the fields of public relations and personnel selection and training.

Grants for Library Education Training Awarded

The U.S. Office of Education has awarded some \$258,000 in grants to 14 colleges and universities in 12 States to train continuing fellows in library and information science education. The grants will support 43 graduate fellowships for preparing person-

nel to staff the nation's two- and four-year colleges and universities. Fellowships include 40 at the doctoral and three at the post-master's level.

The program is limited to those fellows who received training in fiscal year 1971 under this program at the doctoral and post-master's degree level, and who will enroll as a continuing fellow in the 1972-73 academic year.

St. John's to Sponsor Special Workshop

How the physically handicapped may utilize the library and its many services will be the subject of a special workshop to be held at St. John's University's Jamaica Campus on June 16-17. "The Handicapped: Materials and Services" will focus upon touch, listening, and sight media and will feature talks by leading experts and exhibits of materials and equipment. Robert J. Smithdas, Director of Community Education of the National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults, will be the keynote speaker and Margaret C. Hannigan, Coordinator of Library Services to State Institutions and the Handicapped, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will give a special lecture.

A registration fee of \$10 covers the cost of the workshop, including two luncheons. Reservations may be made with Mary Y. Parr, Department of Library Science, St. John's University, Jamaica, N.Y. 11432.

APPENDIX

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REPORT ON THE 80TH MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES Atlanta, Georgia, May 12-13, 1972

John P. MacDonald, University of Connecticut, presided at the 80th meeting of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) held in Atlanta, Ga., on May 12-13. Following his introduction of alternates and guests, Mr. MacDonald noted that the theme of the meeting, "New Opportunities for Research Libraries," would be treated in six substantive sessions. A luncheon program and a business meeting were also held.

In the first session, Russell Shank, Smithsonian Institution, and Frank Norwood, Joint Council on Educational Telecommunications, discussed "Telecommunications: Prospects for Research Libraries." Mr. Shank stated that libraries which are considering sharing resources should break with tradition and take advantage of existing telecommunications technology to develop new delivery systems. He noted that many ARL libraries were already involved in new technologies such as facsimile transmission, computer-to-computer operations, and teletype experiments. Turning to CATV and communications satellite opportunities, Mr. Shank described CATV as not only a system that will bring additional popular television shows into American homes, but also one able to accept hardware and software tailored to user needs and available on demand.

Mr. Norwood commented on satellites, special purpose common carriers, and the recording of information on tape. He mentioned two important Federal Communications Commission decisions—to grant permission to attach "foreign" devices to telephone lines and to build a microwave network from Chicago to St. Louis, thus opening the entire field of networking. The implications of the decisions are that, in the first instance, competition with the telephone company is permissible, and, in the second, changes in rates and regulations may be effected. In discussing special service common carriers, Mr. Norwood mentioned that "distance insensitive" communication, at a low cost, is possible. Video tape systems are "moving along" and are expected in 1974-75. Of special importance to librarians is the fact, in Mr. Norwood's judgment, that education is expanding in three ways—in access, in years (lifelong learning), and in diversity—and that the expansion will place great

demands on libraries and will require sophisticated communications technologies.

In closing, Mr. Shank emphasized that libraries should investigate their legal, financial, and manipulative requirements. Paraphrasing Ralph Lee Smith ("The Wired Nation," *Nation*, May 18, 1970) that there is still flexibility to create applicable telecommunications technology if planning comes soon, Mr. Shank challenged librarians to grasp the opportunity to plan.

The second and third programs were presented concurrently. Warren J. Haas, Columbia University, moderated "The Library Management Review and Analysis Program," assisted by Duane Webster of ARL and Lawrence Wilsey and Douglas Beaver of Booz, Allen, and Hamilton, Inc. In a prepared paper, Duane Webster stated that the ARL Management Review and Analysis Program provides a research library with guidelines for performing an internal study and evaluation of management policies, activities, and results. This systematic investigation of the functions of library management pinpoints the causes of operational problems and then guides the library in making necessary changes to improve the library's service to users and development of resources. The study focuses on the top management responsibilities and decision-making processes of the library.

Libraries participating in this program will receive a manual from ARL that provides a framework for conducting the self-study. The manual will include suggestions for study team composition, step-by-step procedures, schedules of work activity, analytical tables for use in probing the several management areas, and a description of expected results. Completion of the entire effort will require a period of six months.

The third session, on "The Interlibrary Loan Systems," was moderated by Arthur McAnally. Mr. McAnally commented on the "ARL Westat Study," which examined the magnitude and growth of interlibrary loan. He described the need for access to scholarly information at the national level, noting that requests to the national libraries have been heavy; in 1970, more than 3,385,000 individual trans-

actions were recorded, with 60 percent of all requests coming from academic institutions. Approximately 75 percent of all lending was effected by 113 large libraries with collections in excess of 500,000 volumes, which lent five times more than they borrowed. One interesting statistic was that 64.6 percent of requests from public libraries were by teletype.

Costs were cited per loan, and per search when the item was not located. The average cost per loan totaled \$4.67, which, however, did not include amortized collection costs, institutional costs, photocopying costs, verification costs, and miscellaneous costs. Causes for the variation in cost figures were tied to policies regarding standards of service, location of the interlibrary loan activity within the library, centralization or dispersal of library resources, salary scales, size of collections, and efficiency of the loan unit.

It was estimated that current interlibrary loan costs are approximately \$16,000,000—with the 113 libraries carrying \$11 to \$12 million of the burden.

Richard Chapin, Michigan State University, in "Continued Free Access," stated that interlibrary loan should be considered a free service because of subsidized government funding, existing agreements, cooperative acquisition programs, and the lifelong education concept. He urged that a method be developed to spread the request pattern, not to change from a free to a charge program.

William Dix, Princeton University, discussed the need for borrowing fees. He indicated that shared resources implied shared costs, if only through taxes, and recommended development of a program that would permit open participation, the possibility of fee waivers, uniform fee structure, and a large enough fee to cover all costs. A voucher system sponsored by the Federal Government was postulated. A spirited question-and-answer period followed.

At the luncheon, Frederick Burkhardt, Chairman of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), described the commission's work. He said that a full staff of five had been appointed and that the \$200,000 authorized for use during the current fiscal year will probably be doubled next year. The commission, Mr. Burkhardt said, would remain small and active and work would be directed toward the development of a national plan—not a blueprint for a national system—but a plan for national needs. With regard to the many questions about the relationship of NCLIS to the advisory commission which preceded it, Mr. Burk-

hardt said there is no commitment to follow through on areas previously noted as important. After the planning effort has been completed, small task forces will be asked to find answers to specific questions. The focus will be on user groups and their needs, stressing user access.

At the present time, the small amount of money available is being used for two specific projects, the first phase of an outline of what will have to be done to draft a plan, and a feasibility study of the lending library concept.

Stressing that it was his personal view of appropriate NCLIS action, Mr. Burkhardt believed that the commission might arrange to serve in some sort of advisory capacity to the Library of Congress, push for funding of Federal legislation not fully funded to authorized levels, and encourage legislation spelling out fair use, as discussed in recent copyright actions. He stated that the problems, as he sees them, are not technological, but rather economic. The cost of information, he said, is pushing librarians to cooperative efforts.

Questions from the floor were answered by both Mr. Burkhardt and Charles Stevens, Executive Director of NCLIS.

In the fourth session, "The Evolving Status of Librarians in American Universities" was discussed by David Kaser of Cornell University, Edward G. Holley of the University of North Carolina, and Robert Van Waes, American Association of University Professors. Mr. Van Waes found librarians the forgotten part of the education equation, and saw faculty status as the "big rock candy mountain" for academic librarians. He stated that administrators, faculty, and librarians must move together toward implementation of faculty status for librarians.

Mr. Van Waes presented a statement which had been drafted by the Joint Committee on College Library Problems of the Association of College and Research Libraries, the Association of American Colleges, and the American Association of University Professors, and which is being referred to the three organizations for consideration and possible joint adoption. The paper, which focuses on a rationale but does not suggest specific procedures, in effect opens a new era for academic librarianship. The statement follows:

As the primary means through which students and faculty gain access to the storehouse of organized knowledge, the college and university library performs a unique and indispen-

sable function in the educational process. This function will grow in importance as students assume greater responsibility for their own intellectual and social development. Indeed all members of the academic community are likely to become increasingly dependent on skilled professional guidance in the acquisition and use of library resources as the forms and numbers of these resources multiply, scholarly materials appear in more languages, bibliographical systems become more complicated, and library technology grows increasingly sophisticated. The librarian who provides such guidance plays a major role in the learning process.

The character and quality of an institution of higher learning are shaped in large measure by the nature of its library holdings and the ease and imagination with which those resources are made accessible to members of the academic community. Consequently, all members of the faculty should take an active interest in the operation and development of the library. Because the scope and character of library resources should be taken into account in such important academic decisions as curricular planning and faculty appointments, librarians should have a voice in the development of the institution's educational policy.

Librarians perform a teaching and research role inasmuch as they instruct students formally and informally and advise and assist faculty in their scholarly pursuits. Librarians are also themselves involved in the research function; many conduct research in their own professional interests and in the discharge of their duties.

Where the role of college and university librarians, as described in the preceding paragraph, requires them to function essentially as part of the faculty, this functional identity should be recognized by granting of faculty status. Neither administrative responsibilities nor professional degrees, titles, or skills, *per se*, qualify members of the academic community for faculty status. The *function* of the librarian as participant in the processes of teaching and research is the essential criterion of faculty status.

College and university librarians share the professional concerns of faculty members. Academic freedom, for example, is indispensable to librarians, because they are trustees of knowledge with the responsibility of insuring the availability of information and ideas, no matter how controversial, so that teachers may freely teach and students may freely learn. Moreover, as members of the academic community, librarians should have latitude in the exercise of their professional judgment within the library, a share in shaping policy within the institution, and adequate opportunities for professional development and appropriate reward.

Faculty status entails for librarians the same rights and responsibilities as for other members of the faculty. They should have corresponding entitlement to rank, promotion, tenure, compensation, leaves, and research funds. They must

go through the same process of evaluation and meet the same standards as other faculty members.

On some campuses, adequate procedures for extending faculty status to librarians have already been worked out. These procedures vary from campus to campus because of institutional differences. In the development of such procedures, it is essential that the general faculty or its delegated agent determine the specific steps by which any professional position is to be accorded faculty rank and status. In any case, academic positions which are to be accorded faculty rank and status should be approved by the senate or the faculty at large before submission to the president and to the governing board for approval.

With respect to library governance, it is to be presumed that the governing board, the administrative officers, the library faculty, and representatives of the general faculty will share in the determination of library policies that affect the general interests of the institution and its educational program. In matters of internal governance, the library will operate like other academic units with respect to decisions relating to appointments, promotions, tenure, and conditions of service.

In the fifth session, Duane Webster led a group discussion of "The Study of the Organization and Staffing of the Columbia University Libraries." Lawrence Wilsey and Douglas Beaver of Booz, Allen, and Hamilton, Inc., the group that performed the work in cooperation with ARL, also participated. Six specific problem areas were examined—how to organize the resources and services of a research library, how to treat specialized staff, the value of a management and planning staff, a new role for the personnel office, new management approaches, and staff participation in decision making. Warren J. Haas commented on the relationship between the study and the changing role of the library within the university.

In the final program, on May 13, "The Ohio College Library Center System and Regional Library Network" was considered. Richard DeGennaro, University of Pennsylvania, moderated a panel presentation which included Frederick Kilgour, Ohio College Library Center, Ronald Miller, New England Library and Information Network, and Lawrence Livingstone, Council on Library Resources, Inc.

The Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) is an operational on-line shared cataloging system providing 50 libraries with on-line search capability and an off-line card production system. Operational since 1971, OCLC was commended by Mr. DeGennaro as "far and away the best of its kind today."

Mr. Kilgour believed that in the next 10 years, all libraries will be involved in computerized cooperation for three reasons, primarily economic: the establishment of objectives that individual libraries cannot establish, the sharing of resources, and the pooling of human and financial resources to achieve a common goal. Two computer contributions to cooperation were listed, the ability of the computer to treat individuals as individuals, and the ability to supply the user with information when and where he needs it.

In pursuing his discussion of computerized cooperation, Mr. Kilgour said there was no model organization to emulate, that cooperatives must spread the word, and that standards must be developed and compliance sought. He commented on telephonic problems, the lack of stability in equipment, software problems, and the lack of qualified computer-oriented personnel.

He then described OCLC in detail, with attention to the shared cataloging system, interlibrary loan capabilities, serial central possibilities, the technical processing system, circulation system, and access points. He noted that 2,000 catalog records are generated each day and 14,000 to 17,000 cards produced each night. Cards are issued in packs, not sets. Mr. Kilgour stressed that the system is incomplete and "not the answer, but rather an early answer. . . We have turned the corner and are going down the road."

Mr. Miller spoke on the results of a simulation of OCLC in the New England library community. He touched on such areas as message response time, and described work with the OCLC system at Dartmouth College.

Mr. Livingstone began his presentation with a statement that the printed page will remain with us and followed by stressing that librarians must learn more about technology.

In order to copy a system, according to OCLC, there are financial, legal, political, and technical problems to be faced. Mr. Livingstone noted finally the need for national attention to a central or at least coordinated name authority file.

In the business meeting that followed, Mr. MacDonald called for and received a vote on new membership requirements. The statement addressed member institutions, qualifications, termination of membership, and transfer of membership. Next, the president accepted the report of the Committee on Statistics. If their recommendations are accepted, the committee members feel they will result in holding the ARL statistics questionnaire to one page, utilizing

the HEGIS Report as a readily available and practical means for reporting on doctoral fields, considering the adoption of the Unesco-recommended definition of periodicals to account for serials and journals, continuing the practice of accounting for differences, variations, and exceptions by footnoting pending establishment of acceptable standards, and, with the general acceptance of its recommendations, meeting the deadline for ARL statistics reporting and setting a basis for subsequent refinement and for the two-year review of admission criteria by the membership now required in the by-laws.

Douglas Bryant, Harvard University, next spoke as chairman of the ARL Commission on the Development of Resources. He discussed the activities of the Committee on Preservation and the foreign newspaper problem. He recommended that a committee be formed to study the data bank situation—material in computer readable form. The Farmington Plan was considered in detail, and the results of a questionnaire survey were presented. It was noted that there was confusion regarding the assignment of responsibility, that decisions to abandon commitments had been made without notifying ARL, and that there was widespread dissatisfaction with both operations and results. Mr. Bryant suggested a nationally based scheme with the purposes of the Farmington Plan—but outside the current framework—should be considered.

The Commission on the Organization of Resources was addressed by David Kaser, chairman, who had circulated a list of 21 possible activities and, based upon the response, identified serials, a machine-based cataloging system for monographs, and standards for bibliographic data bases for immediate attention.

Edward Latham, Dartmouth College, reported the Commission on Access to Resources. Three recommendations were made: to establish a new interlibrary loan committee, to consider access to manuscripts, and to make library service to external scholars and commercial users a priority.

The Commission on the Management of Research Libraries position was presented by Warren Haas and Duane Webster. Their work completed, two committees have been dissolved, the Committee on Training and the Committee on Security. Duane Webster talked of the ARL Library Management Review and Analysis Program, discussed fully the day before, and of the relationship with the American Council on Education. ARL University Library Management Studies Office accomplishments were noted in the areas of research and development, pub-

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lications, workshops, and consultative activities.

The Commission on External Affairs will be led by Roy Kidman, University of Southern California. Mr. MacDonald indicated that ARL would direct atten-

tion to the status of women, and also encouraged broadened participation in IFLA affairs. The executive director's report by Stephen McCarthy concluded the meeting.

[*Frank Kurt Cylke*]

